# FRANCE.

Stormy Debate and Violent Scenes in the Assembly.

The Municipal and General Election Bills.

"LEADING FRANCE TO SEDAN."

M. Cambetta's Opinion of the Position and Duty of the Nation.

## WHAT M. LEDRU ROLLIN THINKS.

VERSAILLES, June 2, 1874. The vote in the Assembly last night, passing to its second reading the Municipal bill, was 394 to

There was considerable anxiety in the Chamber during the vote, as it was well understood that an adverse vote would precipitate the dissolution of the Assembly.

The General Election Bill-Violent Scene in the Assembly.

PARIS, June 2, 1874. In the Assembly to-day the General Election bill

was taken up and a stormy debate followed. M. Brisson, a radical, in the course of a bitter speech taunted the Bonapartists with "leading Prance to Sedan !!

A scene of wild excitement ensued, and at one time some of the Deputies almost came to blows. M. LEDRU ROLLIN'S OPINION-A SERIOUS ALTERNA-TIVE.

The debate in the Assembly on the Electoral bill will be continued to-morrow, when M. Ledru Rollin will speak against the measure.

M. Brisson, in his speech to-day, solemnly warned the Chamber that the adoption of the bill would lead to a revolution or a plebiscitum.

#### M. Gambetta's Statement of the Duty and Danger of the Republic.

PARIS, June 2, 1874. M. Gambetta delivered a speech at Auxerre today. He made a comprehensive statement of the position of the republican party; declared the progress it had made was owing to its admirable organization; predicted that the final struggle would be between republicanism and Bonapartism; severely denounced the conduct of the Bonspartists, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to liberals to unite on the work of consolidating the Republic.

M. Gampetta's audience numbered about 500. and included many members of the Assembly and several mayors who were dismissed by the late

WHAT HE THINKS OF PLEBISCITUM.

M. Gambetta, at Auxerre to-day, announced the plebiscitum as talse in principle and a lying homage to the national sovereignty. All citizens should demand an appeal to the people by means of the general elections. This was the vital question.

SPAIN.

Serrano's Idea of Monarchical Restoration

PARIS, June 2, 1874. It is reported here on good authority that Mar shal Serrano will soon order a general election in Spain, and if the monarchists are in the majority he will propose the enthronement of the Prince of the Asturias under his own regency.

Carlist Assault on San Sebastian-Foreign Interests Protected by Ship

Despatches from San Sebastian report that the town has been attacked by the Carlists in force, and is in a critical situation.

Men-of-war have been sent to protect the foreign

Reinforcements for the garrison are bastening from the interior.

# GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Prussian Suppression of a French Press.

The German authorities have prohibited the circulation of the Paris Dix-Neuvième Siècle inews-

# EGYPT AND TURKEY.

The Khedive a Treaty-Making Power.

The Khedive has entered upon the negotiation of commercial treaties with foreign powers inde-

ITALY.

pendently of the Sublime Porte.

city on the 27th of July next.

An Oppressive Tax Modified by Parliament

ROME, June 2, 1874. The Italian Senate has approved a bill modify ing the grist tax.

# INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS DURING WAR.

BRUSSELS, June 2, 1874. A Congress to consider the subject of interna tional rights in time of war will commence in this

# AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

River Inundations, with Calamity to Villages.

LONDON, June 3-5 A. M. A special despatch from Vienna to the Standard Banat and elsewhere, in Hungary. Many villages have been swept away.

CUBA.

Foreign Postage Payments.

HAVANA, June 2, 1874. The payment of foreign postage in specie has been required since yesterday.

ARKANSAS

Appointments Made by Governor Baxter. LITTLE ROCK, June 2, 1874.

The following appointments have been made by Governor Baxter:—E. H. English, Chief Justice, vice John McClure, impeached and suspended; W. M. H. Treyson, Associate Justice, vice W Stephenson, resigned; John T. Reardon and P. M. nett, impeached and suspended; John J. Clenden nett, impeached and suspended; John J. Clenden, Chronit Judge, vice John Whylock, resigned; J. C. Davis, Circuit Judge, vice W. H. S. Clayton, resigned; Robert L. Fuller, Circuit Judge, vice George A. Kingston, resigned, and J. N. Smithee, Commissioner of immigration and State Lands, vice W. H. Gray, impeached and suspended.

## ENGLAND.

The "Derby Day" Holiday Voted by Parliament-What John Bull Has Lost by the Escape of the Alabama-Still Grieving Over the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, June 2, 1874. In the House of Commons to-night the usual otion was made to adjourn over the Derby day. Sir Wilfred Lawson opposed an adjournment but the motion was carried by a vote of 243 yeas to

THE ALABAMA DAMAGES AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON,
Mr. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, called

attention to the losses of British subjects through the escape of the Alabama and other causes. He complained of the high-handed manner in which the late government had prevented timely criticism of the Treaty of Washington. There were three classes of British subjects who deserved compensation-first, residents in the Southern Confederacy who lost their property through the inability of the United States to enforce the laws; second, those whose property was destroyed after Lee's surrender; third, owners of goods on board the prizes of the Confederate cruisers. He believed the United States were willing to recognize these claims.

Mr. Anderson then moved that in the opinion of the House it is wrong that individuals should suffer severe loss through national wrong-doing; that as England has been adjudicated at tault in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and has compensated Americans for losses incurred thereby, similar compensation is due to British sufferers from the same causes.

Hon. Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying, declined to enter upon s discussion of the merits of the Treaty of Washing ton. The Joint High Commissioners had decided that the United States government was not re sponsible for the acts of the rebels. As that gov. ernment had agreed to appoint a commission to examine the claims for losses arising after Lee's surrender he hoped the subject before the House would not be pressed.

The motion was then negatived.

WEATHER REPORT. The weather throughout England to-day is fair. Disheartening Prospect for a "Derby"

Morning Turnout. LONDON, June 3-5 A. M. A heavy rain has been falling here and all over the south of England since midnight.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Derby Day-Freparation for the Great Event at Epsom.

LONDON, June 2, 1874. The Epsom summer meeting began to-day. The great turi event of the year-the race for the Derby Stakes-takes place to-morrow. The indications now are that the weather will be fine. Up to this time Lord Falmouth's chestnut colt Atlantic has been the favorite for the Derby; but to-day the betting has turned in favor ol Sir Tatton Sykes' brown colt Couronne De Fer.

## THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Shore End Landed at Berryhead. HALIFAX, N. S., June 2, 1874. The steemship Faraday, with the new Atlantic cable on board, arrived at Berryhead on Saturday She landed the shore end of the cable Sunday morning and proceeded to Rye Beach, New Hampshire, Sunday atternoon. Berryhead is the southwest side or point at the entrance to Tor Bay, Nova Scotia.

## THE OREGON ELECTION.

Temperance Vote Larger Than Was Anticipated-The Independents Will Control the Legislature.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 2, 1874. The election returns come in slowly. Tolman, epublican, for Governor, carries Multnomah by about 500 plurality. Campbell, the independent candidate, has probably carried Douglas by 250 majority over both the other candidates. He carries Polk by 100 plurality and Lane by about 100. Grover, the democratic candidate, has a much higher vote than was anticipated. He everywhere is behind that of his party.

The contest for Congressman will not vary much from the Governor's vote, except that Ludlow, dem., has more votes than the Governor, and Davenport, ind., runs behind Campbell. Tolman's own precinct, which has heretofore gone repub lican, goes against him. The returns received thus far are mainly from places along the railway lme, and are influenced by railway interests. It is

The temperance party proved to have had quite an important vote in some parts of the State. In this county this influence caused the defeat of some of the independents. The Custom House ticket carries this city and county, one Senator and one Representative, County Judge, Treasurer and Assessor.

and Assessor.

The independents have carried their ticket in many counties and will hold control of the Legislature. The independents are jubilant and consider their victory in Portland a great triumph.

Further Details of the Result. SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1874.

The republicans claim the election of Tolman for Governor of Oregon by 200 majority, although the eastern counties are to from. The balance of the State ticket 18 very close. Campbell, independent, for Gov-

Republican Governor and Congressman Probably Elected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1874. A telegram was received to-night by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, saying that Tolman for Governor and Williams for Congress, both republicans, were pretty surely elected yesterday.

WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3-1 A. M.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE NORTHERN PORTIO OF THE MIDDLE STATES CLEAR OR PAIR WEATHER AND SOUTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST WINDS WILL PRE-VAIL WITH LOW TEMPERATURE AND FALLING

For the southern portion of the Middle States continued cool and cloudy weather and possibly

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-lour hours, year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building :-

3 A. M	. 72	53				4		7
6 A. M	. 73	54						6
9 A. M	. 80	60						5
12 M		65						5
Average tempera	ture	yest	erda	y				.60 5
Average temper	ature	for	corr	esp	ond	ing	dat	0
last year								.813
Dameston - Commercial Control	10,90-02			COLUMN	PERM	Jan Jan		

PAVORING RECIPBOGITY.

PORTLAND, Me., June 2, 1874. The Portland Board of Trade passed resolution to-day favoring a reciprocity treaty.

DISCHARGED PROM SING SING.

Operation of the Commutation Law. POUGHEBEPSIE, N. Y., June 2, 1874. Thirty male and five female prisoners were dis-charged from Sing Sing Prison to-day, this being tion law. Among the males was Jerry Dunn, who killed Logan No. 2, of New York city. Others will be discharged at the rate of thirty per day till the legal number of 150 is reached.

ROCHEFORT, GROUSSET, JOURDE.

Movements of the Author of the Lan terne-He Leaves New York to Prepare His Lecture-Sketches of Puschal Grousset and M. Jourde, Two Members of the Commune-Their Expected Arrival in the City To-Day-Preparations

to Welcome Them. Yesterday morning M. Henri Rochefort, after naking a few business arrangements, left the city by the eleven o'clock train with M. Pelletier fo the purpose of sojourning at the latter's country place at Yonkers for a couple of days. Here h will prepare the points of the lecture on the political events in France since the fall of the Empire He intends to make a brilliant and carefully worded plea, not for the Commune, which, he con ceives, made so great errors, but to show that, of the two sides in the civil war which desolated Paris and the least to blame. This idea will be supported by facts which he will adduce from the history of the short war. He will also consider the state of France since that time and the position of the present government, to which he is so bitterly opposed. From present appearances the French political convicts of New Caledonia will benefit to substantial amount by the lecture, as the sale of tickets is already very large, and promises to be such that the Academy of Music on Friday even ing will not contain the people who will wish to hear the famous agitator present personally his side of the political problem in France

M. Rochefort will remain in Yonkers until Thursday evening, when he will return to the city. On the success of the lecture here will depend whether he goes to Boston and Philadelphia or not. Messrs. Pain and Benedic, Rochefort's companions, re mained in the city yesterday.

The Communistic societies of the city were on the alert yesterday for the arrival here of the two eaders of the Commune, Messrs. Pascual Grousset and Jonrde, who left San Francisco on May 25. They were among those who escaped with Roche fort. As they were more intimately connected with the Commune than M. Rochefort himself, both being actual members of it, their reception by the brothers May and other Communists will be very warm. It is said to be the intention to tender them a banquet. Messrs. Grousset and Jourde were among the most prominent members of the Paris Commune.

very warm. It is said to be the intention to tender them a banquet. Messrs, Grousset and Jourde were among the most prominent members of the Paris Commune.

Paschal Grousset became known as a journalist during the last days of the Empire. He is still a young man, and in lace and figure handsome. At the outbreak of the Commune he was an editor on the Rappel newspaper, having previously been associated with Henri Rochelort on the Marsettaise. When the Commune was declared Grousset became one of its most argent supporters, and was elected one of its members by the people of Paris. Shortly after he was assigned to the position of Minister of Foreign Relations, and in this capacity was charged with the duty of explaining the course taken by the Commune to the representatives of foreign nations in Paris. He wrote a letter to the Prussian commander, informing him that the Commune intended to interiere in no way with the treaty of peace which had been signed between France and Prussia. He also wrote notes to the various foreign Powers conclinatory in their tone and making a strong plea for the Commune. These notes were carefully worded and breathed none of the extravagant sentiments publicly advocated by other members of the Commune. He remaining for many days in security in the city, and reports were spread that he had been captured in various places—London, Switzerland, Beigium and even Berlin. These reports, however, lailed of their object, which was to throw the authorities off the scent. It was at length believed by the police that he had been in the habit of visiting a Mile. Hacard, who resided in No. 30 of that street. One morning a Commissary of Police presented himself, accompanied by a locksmith, at the entrance to the fourth story of the house. Miss Hacard had just gone out, and the Commissary, having rung the bell and received no answer, caused the door to be broken in. A woman was in one of the rooms with her back turned to the visiting party. There was something in the appearance of the woman which struck Bureau of Foreign Relations under the Commune. Grousset had been in woman's ciothes for ten days. When Grousset was taken to the Mairée of the Ninth arrondissement he was salued with cries of "A mort Vincendiatre" &c., cries which probably came from the very Frencinen who supported him when he was in power. He was placed in a carriage and escorted by a body of soldiers, but they could not restrain the fury of the assailants. They pushed through the guards and endeavored to strike Grousset. The Mayor put his head out of the window and begged the mob to respect his prisoner. He was listened to for a short time with respect, when the

of the assailants. They pushed through the guards and endeavored to strike Grousset. The Mayor put his head out of the window and begged the meb to respect his prisoner. He was listened to for a short time with respect, when the fury of the meb to respect his prisoner. He was passing, saw the trouble, interposed and soon got together some officers and soldiers and protected the prisoner for some time. At the Paubourg St. Honoré, which was blocked with ruins, the fury of the people again broke out, and they made another onslaught out the carriage. "Death to the incendiary!" they shouted. Grousset said, "This rabble is ferocious. I can't see why they should coniound me with the iconoclast of the Louvre and the Hotel de Ville." The Mayor said if he had been in Grousset's place ten days before the mob would have shouted after him in the same manner. At length the procession reached the Palace de l'industrie, where it was saie. The same evening the prisoner was sent to the Prison of the Rue St. Pierre, in Versailles, and placed in cell No. 8, next to Rochejort. He was under the impression that he was to be immediately shot, and showed some fear. No such course was taken, however. Some time after he was judged by a military tribumal and sentenced to transportation and imprisonment for life in a fortified place. This place was the Peninsula Ducos, where so many other Communists were taken.

M. JOURDE.

M. Jourde was the successor of M. Varlin, as Minister of Finance under the Commune, and in endeavoring to escape was arrested by two agents of police on May 31, 1871, on the Quait d'Orsay. The former Minister had taken reinge in a house near the late Almistry. When accosted by the two policemen they said:—"You are the citizen you are bounded?" He replied that they were mistaken, that his name was "Roux," and he referred them to one of the attachés of the Mayor's office, one M. Hartus. He was conducted there, and asked M. Hartus to say if he did not recognize him as Roux. M. Halting me," said Jourde in a low tone. "You a

# BOCHEFORT'S MANIFESTO.

Opinions of the Press ROCHEFORT AND THIERS. [From the Evening Post.] M. Rochefort knows how strong was the late

President's animosity towards him, and how his severe sentence was greatly due to that circumstance; yet ne forgets all he has suffered and seems apparently withing to conclude eternal peace with the old man, whom he believes at the present moment to be the only person capable of consolidating the Republic in France. But this is exactly the course a man like Rochefort would take. He was never revengeful, never sanguinary. Though the most violent man in matters of words, he is and always was good natured in matters of action. A thorough enthusiast, he embraced the cause of the Republic, and is sure to sacrifice every personal leeling in lavor of that form of government. But should the work of its establishment not be progressing fast enough we are not certain that M. Rochefort, if he had the possibility of at once returning to France, would not again excite the populace to the same kind of proceedings which provoked the horrible civil war in his country. severe sentence was greatly due to that circum-

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE. [From the Albany Knickerbocker.]
It throws a new light on the Commune and the

capture of Paris by the party of order. Aithough the accusations are so terrible that for the sake of humanity we should like to be able to doubt their correctness, the cyldence on which they are based is so overwhelming that it is impossible to refuse oredence to the revolting details.

# WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury.

PUNISHMENT FOR POLYGAMY.

Regulation of the Marital Rights of Mormon Women.

## THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1874. Confirmation of Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury-Richardson's Majority of Six-Assistant Secretary Sawyer's Resignation Wanted But Not Forthcoming.

nation of Colonel Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury, and that of Mr. Richardson as Associate lustice of the Court of Claims. The latter received but six majority. The inquiry now most common is, "When will Assistant Secretary Sawyer resign?" His friends (and they are principally those interested in his remaining in the office) say he has no intention of resigning, that he accepted the office for its benefits and perquisites, and has not yet had an opportunity of bettering his financial condition, and if he were to resign now it would appear that the exposure of the method of doing business in the Treasury Department was something to be ashamed of. He says that neither the Ways and Means Committee nor the combined censure of the press of the country can move him rom his office. He is going to remain in it. There is in this connection a remarkable instance of con version from principle to self-interest. The late Commissioner of Customs is alleged to have had in his possession evidence of discreditable business transactions in which the obstinate Assistant Secretary was the chief actor. Since his appointment as Treasury Agent the ex-Commisstoner has become deaf and dumb. Justice To Be Done in Utah-Passage of

the Anti-Polygamy Bill in the House-United States Courts to Supersede the Mormon Tribunals-Woman to Find

Her Rights in the Law. In the House to-day Mr. Poland, of Vermont. member of the Judiciary Committee, called the bill reported by him some time ago in relation to courts and judicial officers Utah. The portion of the bill that seems to have the most point in that Territory is the following:-Wnen a bill is filed by a woman to declare a marriage, or pretended marriage, void on account of a previous subsisting marriage of the defendant to another woman, the court or judge thereof may grant such reasonable sum for alimony and counsel fees as the circumstances of the case will justify, and may likewise, by final decree, make such allowances for the maintenance of the complainant and her children by the defendant as may be just and reasonable; and whenever, in any proceeding for divorce, or in any civil cause, or in criminal prosecution, it is necessary to prove the existence of the marriage relation between two persons, it shall not be necessary to prove the same by the production of any record or certificate, but evidence of conabitation between the parties as husband and wife, and the acts, conduct and declarations of the parties shall be admissable, and the marriage may be established like any question of fact. Probate courts in their respective countles shall have jurisdiction in the settlement of the decedents and in the matter of guardianship and other like matters, but otherwise they shall have no civil, chancery or criminal jurisdiction whatever. They shall have jurisdiction of suits of divorce for statutory causes concurrently with the district courts, but any defendant n a suit for divorce commenced in a probate court shall be entitled, after appearance and before piea or answer, to have said suit removed to the district court having jurisdiction, when said suit shall proceed in like manner as if originally commenced in said district court. Each parts whether in civil or criminal cases, shall be allowed three peremptory challenges, and in the trial of any prosecution for adultery, bigamy or polygamy it shall be a good cause of principal challenge to any juror that he practices polygamy or that he believes in the rightiulness of the same. In criminai cases the Court, and not the jury, shall pronounce the punishment under the limitation prescribed by law. The common law of England, as the same is defined and modified by the courts of last resort in those States of the United States of decision in all the courts of said Territory, so far as it is not repugnant to or inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and the existing statutes of said Territory. Messrs. Potter, of New York; Cessna, of Pennsylvania, and Crounse, of Nebraska, opposed the bill on the ground that the proposed composition of Mormon could be convicted and locked up and the officers of the government might prey upon his vacant and desolate property and home. Mr. Delegate Cannon, the gentleman who is under polygamy, delivered a volley of words against the bill. He defended the Probate courts, presented illustrations of the justice of their decisions, and charged that the national officials had an interest in this bill, which would increase their gains largely. He denounced the persecution of the religion of the Latter Day Saints, and declared that if the Mormons are to be convinced of their errors, it must be through the influence of reason and not of violence. Mr. Ward of Illinois, said that he remembered from history that enormous crimes had been perpetrated the widow mounted the luneral pyre; that in that name iniants were sacrificed in the Nile; that in that name human sacrifices were made by the Aztecs in Mexico; that in that name bloody, misthat name men came up here and defended an institution which appalled every hones mind. should have fair play in the land which these Mormons had oursed with a system of re-

could be enforced. The bill was then passed. Passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill in the Senate-Amendments to the Customs and Moietles Bill-Committee In the Senate to-day the principal topic of con-

ligion that was unworthy the darkest day since

God in the person of His Son trod the earth. He

would not stop the practice of polygamy in the

name of religion, but he would stop it in the name

of justice and law. The debate was closed by Mr.

Poland, who declared that the Mormons are as

hostile to the general government as any portion

This bill would provide the legal machinery where-

by the law passed by Congress twelve years ago,

Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, to be used for the payment of the outstanding claims against the Nation and for the erection of a suitable building for a penitentiary; appropriating \$23,000 for the civilization and benefit of the Pillager Indians.

at Leech Lake. The bill then passed, Additional amendments to the House bill amendatory of the customs laws and repealing moleties were reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate. One of the amendments proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make compensation to informers and others aiding in the discovery of frauds and the recovery of taxes or customs un lawfully withheld from the collectors. The other amendments are not of much importance, referring to salaries and emoluments of officers of various ports of entry, or embodying merely verbal

alterations of the text of the measure.

In the midst of the discussion on the Indian Appropriation bill, the request of the House of Representatives for a committee of conference on the hagreeing votes of the two houses on the Bankrupt bill was granted by the Senate on the motion of Senator Edmonds. The committee appointed on the part of the Senate are as follows:-Senators Edmonds, Wright and Thurman. Senator Windom's Substitute for the In-

terstate Transportation Bill. The substitute reported by Senator Windom, from the Transportation Committee, for the House bill to regulate commerce among the several States, provides that every line of railroad extendfng into or through two or more States and employed in carrying treight between points in different States, or to or from any foreign country whether owned and operated by one or by several corporations or persons, shall keep posted in each of its stations and depots a full classification of reights and of its charges per mile for every distance for which it receives freight for transportation, and the rates so established and posted be the lawful rates it shall in every case, except for government transportation and for charitable purposes, so long as said schedules remain unchanged, and thirts days' notice must be given of any intended change of the schedule rates. The bill prohibits any and all discriminations in charges for like services performed for different shippers, or any discriminations in the delivery of freight, except according to the priority of shipment. It is also provided that the railroad company receiving freight for ransportation over other roads in addition to its own line shall be responsible to the shipper for the safe delivery of the freight at its destination. Each violation of any of the foregoing provisions is to be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more

Will Fitzjohn Porter Be Granted a New

Trial? The friends of General Fitzjohn Porter here are very auxious to know what action the President will take on the joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting that a new tria! be granted that officer. It is said that personal influences are at work to prevent a reopening of the

### FROM UTAH.

Satisfaction Over the Passage of the Poland Bill in the House-The Advantage to Accrue to the Territory from Its Becoming a Law.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 2, 1874. News of the passage of the Poland bill through the House of Representatives, received here, creates intense joy among the Gentile merchants, bankers and business men generally. They all pray it may pass the Senate and become a law, its exceedingly moderate tone commends it to all classes here wno are not absolutely ensiaved by fanaticism.

It is impossible not to overrate the advantage It is impossible not to overrate the advantage which will accrue to the Territory, both in a business and moral point of view, from the passage of this long deferred legislation.

SENTIMENT OF THE PRESS.

The Tribune publishes an extra this afternoon with the following heading:—"Glory to God—Our Liberties at Last Achieved—Utah Kelleved from Polygamy and Slavery—Congress has Passed the Poland Bill."

## ROBBERY OF THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

The Watchmen Bound and Gagged by Three Men-The Safe Blown Open-Money and Bonds Stolen-A Detailed Account of the Affair. NewBurg, N. Y., June 2, 1874.

At about two o'clock this morning one of the boldest and most successful robberies ever known in this vicinity was perpetrated at the Foundry, situated at Spring, on the Hudson, opposite the military bery, made good their escape, attacked the watchmen, James Lomax and Rodney Roe, and, having overpowered them singly, bound and gagged them and proceeded to rob the office. They blew open the safe with gunpowder and abstructed about \$1,400 in money and \$3,500 in government bonds. It is thought that the robbers got away on an extra freight train that stopped at Cold Spring, going north at a quarter to four watchmen, is seventy years of age, and has been employed in that capacity in this establishment

watchmen, is seventy years of age, and has been employed in that capacity in this establishment during the past twenty years. James Lomax, the other watchman, gives this ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

I have been watchman at the foundry for seven years. On Monday night I went on duty as usual. I first went into the office, and stayed in it this nearly half-past twelve; then I went to the oven in the moulding shop to warm my tea. As I was in the act of putting my pail on three men made their appearance cutside. One of them was very stout, with large brown whiskers, wore a black cap and brownish sack coat; another was a small man, dark of complexion, with a mustache, and wore a soit hat; the third was a little tailer, had a mustache, wore a long frock coat and black slouch hat. The big man stepped to my left side, one of the others to the front of me and the third one behind, with a lantern in his hand. The big man said to me, "are you firing up?" I replied, "Yes." Then he said, "Where is the old man." I asked him, "What old man?" He said, "The one that watches with you." I said I thought he was in the office. Rodney Roe, the old man, was on in the fore part of the night and I in the latter. I said to the big man, "Do you wanthim?" He replied, "I want you first; you are my prisoner." He selzed me suddenly by one arm, and another selzed me by the other arm and said, "We want you to go along with us." The third man waked behind with the lantern. While we were walking they told me to make no noise. They took me into the entry going into the moulding house, where they put my hands behind my back and strapped them. I reasted at first; but they threatened me, and I kept still. One of the small men then took something like a round bail out of his pocket, crammed it in my mouth and tied out of his pocket, crammed it in my mouth and tied out of his pocket, crammed it in my mouth and tied out of his pocket, or ammed it in my mouth and tied out of his pocket, or ammed it in my mouth and tied out of his pocket.

ball out of his pocket, crammed it in my mouth and tied it with a cord beaind my neck. They then set me down and

TIED MY LEGS IN TWO PLACES
and my arms in two places, tied me to a casting and leit the entry. After I had been aione five or six minutes one of them came back to see if I was getting loose. He asked me if I was all right. Couldn't say anything. He then rejoined his comrades, who were in the office robbing the sate, and came back again twice. The third time the big man came back again twice. The third time the big man came back and up, when he covered my head with a coat. I asked him as well as I could, "What are you going to do with me?" He replied, "You'll know after a while." He then led me outdoors, walked me to the office, and, opening the safe vault partly, but me in it and shut the door, leaving just enough open to give me a little air. When I entered the vault kodney kloe, the other watenman, was there, and they had tied and gagged him the same as they did me. He resisted, but, being seventy years old, it didn't amount to much. He told them not to blow the safe open; they wouldn't get much. They told him to shut up or they would kill him. We sat in the vant lacing each other, and while there we heard them

In the Senate to-day the principal topic of consideration was the appropriation for our bretaren in red skins, whose welfare and sieek, comfortable condition of health are of so much importance to the confiding frontier settlers. The following amendments to the bill as it came to the Senate were agreed to:—For the care of the Kansas Indians, in the Indian Territory, and the erection of new buildings for them, \$40,000; appropriating \$19,000 for the industrial schools at the Santee Sfoux Agency in Nebraska, and for the Otoe and Missouri tribes, on the Otoe Reservation in Nebraska; appropriating \$35,000 for general educational purposes among the Indians; increasing the appropriation for the settlement, support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory, from \$16,000 to \$25,000; also striking out the clause providing that all examinations of vouchers and accounts shall hereafter be performed in the city of Washington; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay \$100,000 from the proceeds of the sale of itand known as the Cherokee strip, in Kansas, to the

No. 27.262 \$500 No. 51,897 No. 33.494 100 No. 51,596 No. 169,562 1,400 No. 51,596 No. 117,500 50 One bond, number un-No. 117,500 50 One bond, number un-No. 117,501 50 No. 51,500 Mr. Haucht's total loss Currency belompting to complete Total haul by the thieves.....

THE WISCONSIN BAILROAD WAR Application for an Injunction to Restrain Proceedings Under the New MILWAUKEE, June 2, 1874.

Papers have been served upon the Attorney General and Rai.road Commissioners, notifying them tout an injunction would be applied for in then that an injunction would be applied for in the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin to restrain them from instituting any proceedings or taking any measures for the purpose of executing the act of the last legislature.

The action is brought by the creditors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railread Company, who claim that their securities are weakened or destroyed by the law of last winter.

### THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA. A Bill Filed for the Foreclosure of the First and Second Mortgages.

DESMOINES, June 2, 1874. A bill in chancery was flied in the the United States Court to-day for the foreclosure of the first and second mortgages of the Central Railroad of Iowa and the appointment of a receiver pending a decision. H. E. Boardman, A. V. Linde, Charles Alexander, E. B. Page, A. W. Spencer, Sophie W. Dana and Quinov A. Brown, of Mas-sachusetts; Joseph Wentworth and Elliah Colburn, of New Hampshire; Nathaniel Homes, of St Louis, and 260 other boudholders, are complainants.

### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Calabria will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past one o'clock P. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Summer HAT godirect to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, 118 Rassau street.

Atkinson's White Rose, 55c. Per Bottle; Camphor, 35c. per pound; Lucin's Hair Oil, renuins, 50c. per bottle. William M. Gilles & CO., Chemista. 431 Sixth avenue.

A.—Burke's Silver Gray Cassimere Hat is the only correct style. Try one. Summer styles in variety. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building. A .- The Elastic Truss Company, 683 Broadway, supply nine-tenths of all TRUSSEs now sold. Yielding to every motion of the body, yet never dis-placed, soen permanently cures Rupture. Sold cheap.

A Fearful Looking Forward Towards Consumption unless Catari h be eradicated. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR is the only standard remedy. Atkinson's White Rose, 55c.; Camphor, 5c. per pound; Lubin's Hair Oil, 50c. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., 451 Sixth avenue. As a Movable Curse Bedbugs, Fleas,

roaches and garden insects are worse than the Credit Mobilier. Annihilate them with KNOWLES INSECT DESTROYER, discharged from KNOWLES POWDER GUN. A.—"What Difference Can You See Iwist tweedledum and tweedleder"—Strike the cassimere hat sold at most stores in the city a sharp blow with the cane or hand and a cloud of dust will rise. Try the same experiment with KNON'S "dranite Gray Cassimere," and the difference will be strikingly apparent Scapstone powder is used to hide the detects of the former, rendering it certain to become disgustingly spotted if the wearer is caught in a rain storm, solding his cloves at the shiftest fouch and speedily becoming the KNON, induced him to import English bodies free from such defects, and introduce for builde approval his summer style of gentennen's HATS. They are sold remember, exclusively at KNON'S stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A Silver Pearl Dress Hat. A Specialty
JAMES & CO.,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

An Elegant Exhibition.
The new offices and salestroom of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at \$27 and \$29 Broadway, were opened to the public on Monday, and during the past

A .- For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains and bruises. For internal and external use.

A.—Wedding Invitations, Foreign Note Paper, Monograms and general Engraving. JAMES EVERUELL, 302 Broadway, Established 1500. Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.— Never tails. Established 37 years. Sold and property applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., N.Y.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, All diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. Zacharie, 27 Union square. Cypress Hills Cometery.—For Sale Low, it applied for immediately, Half Lot near main entrance, on Via Doloroca (220 square feet). Apply at all Park row, room 23.

Chronic and Indummatory Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Glandular swellings, Stiffness of the Joints, GLES & CO.'S LINIABENT TODIDE AMMONIA bas cured many poor sufferers who, without its use, would be now in the tomos. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers, Sold at Hadnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; Depot, 451 Sixth avenue.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy Sworn to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Diseases, or no charge; advice gratis. 13 boud street.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipa-tion, positively cared by Dr. SHARP'S SPICIPIO. Warranted intallible in every casa. Retail, O'BRLEY, Prineth street corner Third avonue; wholesale agent, CHARLES N. CRIFTENDEN, N. 7 Sixth avonue, Har-iem, RIDLEY & CO., Fourth avenue, corner 128th street.

For Hendache, Neuralgia, Sore Threat, Indamed Joints of the Feet GILES & CO'S LINMENT IONDER AMMONIA gave immediate relief, HENRY L. MAGONIGLE, Rooth's Theatre, Depor, 431 -12th avenue, Hudunt's, Herald building; Reichardt's, cornse Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue.

Great Reduction in the Price of Car-PETS and OILCLOTHS at J. G. FISHER & CO.'S, M. Fourth avenue, opposite Seventh street.

Hall's \$4 and \$5 Cassimere Hats, slivery pearl" and other shades, at 87 Fulton street, 8 In Stiffness and Soreness of the Mus-cles and Joints, Rheumatic Pains, I have experienced immediate relief from GLES & GO.S. LIMMENF (DDIDE AMMONIA. THOMAS BAKER, Wallack's Theatre. Sold at Hudnut's, Ann street and Broadway; Reichardt's Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; Depot, 63 Sixth avenue.

Knapsack Pile Cure-Best Remedy on arth for this dreadful complaint. It cures everybody.

Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Sent free in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Philadelphia. Fm., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

Rupture and Physical Deformities Successinily treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey street, old office. Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee

Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, &c., at MARSH'S TRUSS office, No. 2 Vesey street. Lady in stiendance, Sackett's Magte Coloris-For Changing the nair to a natural frown or black. Soid everywhere. Depot 122 Liberty street.

Shayne's, Broadway and Tenth street, recognized as the leading fashionable resort for Boys and Children's dress HATs.

Wines and Liquors.—Hest Brand of Wines Liquors. English Alex, Porter, Pickles, Saucea Condiments, favorise and reliable brands for family and medicinal use, for sale by JOHN HINDS, 255 Sights avonue.

THE BOY DIVER;

OF. CORA, THE NETWAKER. will soon be commenced in the NEW YORK WREKLY, Girls and Bars should not fail to read it.